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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/944,212	08/31/2001	Thomas M. Kurth	URE02 P-309	2406
277	7590 09/26/2006		EXAMINER	
PRICE HE	NEVELD COOPER D	COONEY, JOHN M		
695 KENM P O BOX 2	•		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	PIDS, MI 49501 1711			
			DATE MAILED: 09/26/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•,	Apı	plication No.	Applicant(s)				
		/944,212	KURTH ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Exa	aminer	Art Unit				
	Joh	n m. Cooney	1711				
The MAILING DATE of this commo	unication appears	on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address	•			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE - Extensions of time may be available under the provision after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this concluded in the second of th	MAILING DATE ons of 37 CFR 1.136(a). mmunication. statutory period will app ply will, by statute, cause as after the mailing date of	OF THIS COMMUN In no event, however, may ly and will expire SIX (6) Me the application to become	NICATION. a reply be timely filed ONTHS from the mailing date of this communicated ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) f	iled on <u>8-7-06</u> .						
2a) This action is FINAL .	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
,	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the prac	ctice under <i>Ex pa</i>	rte Quayle, 1935 C	.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) <u>36,37,41-56,60-62 and 7</u>	6-82 is/are pendir	ng in the application	n.				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is	•	-					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6) Claim(s) <u>36,37,41-56,60-62 and 7</u>		ed.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to rest	riction and/or elec	ction requirement.					
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by	the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/ar	re: a)∏ accepted	d or b)⊡ objected t	o by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any ob	jection to the drawi	ng(s) be held in abey	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) includi	-	· ·					
11) The oath or declaration is objected	to by the Examin	er. Note the attach	ed Office Action or form PTO-152	2.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a clair	n for foreign prior	ity under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a)□ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priorit							
2. Certified copies of the priori	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•			
			en received in this National Stage				
application from the Internal	·	` ''	at received				
* See the attached detailed Office act	lion for a list of the	e cerunea copies na	ot received:				
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)			y Summary (PTO-413)				
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08 			o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>0806</u> .	•	6) 🔲 Other: _					

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8-7-06 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 36-37, 41-56, 60-62, and 76-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Croft (5,688,860).

Croft discloses polymer materials comprising the reaction product of isocyanates, isocyanate reactive materials, catalysts, plasticizers, extenders/crosslinkers, and other materials reading on the products as claimed as claimed by applicants (see column 10 line 60 – column 12 line 40, as well as, the entire document). Croft's disclosure sets forth materials and reactants as well as intermediates employed in the making of its products such that it is seen that esterification to the degree defined by the claims is

Art Unit: 1711

met by Croft's disclosure, and this recitation in the claims does not distinguish the claims over the teachings of Croft.

Croft differs from applicants' claims in that its oils and derivatives are not blown. However, GRANT et al. (see page 89) discloses blowing oils to be a well known treatment of oils for purposes of providing well studied oxidization effects to the oils which are blown. Based on the disclosure of GRANT et al. and applicants' own admissions, it is held that it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art to have blown the vegetable oils of Croft in the manner disclosed by GRANT et al. for the purpose of obtaining reactants which have been oxidized and are prone to faster drying/curing in order to arrive at the products of applicants' claims with the expectation of success in the absence of a showing of new or unexpected results.

When reviewing results, the following must be considered:

Result Must Compare to Closest Prior Art:

Where a definite comparative standard may be used, the comparison must relate to the prior art embodiment relied upon and not other prior art – *Blanchard v. Ooms*, 68 USPQ 314 – and must be with a disclosure identical (not similar) with that of said embodiment: *In re Tatincloux*, 108 USPQ 125.

Results Must be Unexpected:

Application/Control Number: 09/944,212

Art Unit: 1711

Unexpected properties must be more significant than expected properties to rebut a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Nolan* 193 USPQ 641 CCPA 1977.

Obviousness does not require absolute predictability. *In re Miegel* 159 USPQ 716.

Since unexpected results are by definition unpredictable, evidence presented in comparative showings must be clear and convincing. *In re Lohr* 137 USPQ 548.

In determining patentability, the weight of the actual evidence of unobviousness presented must be balanced against the weight of obviousness of record. *In re Chupp*, 2 USPQ 2d 1437; *In re Murch* 175 USPQ 89; *In re Beattie*, 24 USPQ 2d 1040.

Claims Must be Commensurate With Showings:

Evidence of superiority must pertain to the full extent of the subject matter being claimed. *In re Ackerman,* 170 USPQ 340; *In re Chupp,* 2 USPQ 2d 1437; *In re Murch* 175 USPQ 89; *Ex Parte A,* 17 USPQ 2d 1719; accordingly, it has been held that to overcome a reasonable case of prima facie obviousness a given claim must be commensurate in scope with any showing of unexpected results. *In re Greenfield,* 197 USPQ 227. Further, a limited showing of criticality is insufficient to support a broadly claimed range. *In re Lemin,* 161 USPQ 288. See also *In re Kulling,* 14 USPQ 2d 1056.

Applicants' have not persuasively demonstrated unexpected results for the combinations of their claims. Evidence must be attributed to the employment of blown oils rather than non-blown oils. Comparisons must be made with the prior art embodiment relied upon. Applicants must demonstrate their results to be clearly and

Application/Control Number: 09/944,212

Art Unit: 1711

convincingly unexpected and more than mere optimizations of the knowledge in the art or more significant than being secondary in nature. As admitted by applicants, oxidation of vegetable oils brings about increases in –OH functionality as a result of the oxidation process, and there are numerous expected results, such as increased crosslinking density and altered reactivities, which would be attributable to the effects of blowing the oils. Accordingly, burden is upon applicants' to demonstrate that any showing of results is, in fact, new or unexpected. Additionally, applicants' showings must be commensurate in scope with the scope of the claims as they currently stand.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Cooney whose telephone number is 571-272-1070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck, can be reached on 571-272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JOHN M. COONEY, JR. PRIMARY EXAMINER

Page 5